VOL. 6--- NO. 42.

SALEM, COLUMBIANA CO., OHIO, JUNE 28, 1851.

WHOLE NO. 302.

Terms. -\$1,50 per annum if paid in advance. \$1,75 per annum if paid within the first six

very trath, with the hope that they will either subscribe themselves, or use their influence to

THE BUGLE.

MR. EDITOR; In applying my mind to

Right and Wrong.

close investigation for the last few months. Thave been led to the conclusion, that, no radical change can take place in society, without placing before the people a platform embracing all man's natural inherent rights; as pertaining to his social, mental, and moral being-conforming at the same time to the and absolute sense. True, nations may arise ren-in nature all are one, indivisibly so:

and in defiance of all combinations. oneness—of union in the enjoyment of the one nature, and co-equal enjoyment of all the We are already assured that the subscriptions of the subscription of the subscr all, until it ceases to exist. The principle of significant carries through every department of the many and as a medium of counter by whom a many of every shear of the country. The dark spirit of slavery is combining its foreast, and departs, and many of every shear of the country. The dark spirit of slavery is combining its foreast, and is purple. The many has the country of the country of the many of the many is principle of right, or righteousness, or robe from the many of every shear of the country. The dark spirit of slavery is combining its foreast, and departs the same of the country. The dark spirit of slavery is combining its foreast, and departs the spirit of slavery is combining its foreast, and departs the spirit of slavery is combining its foreast, and is spirit, the spirit of slavery is combined to the first many and the country of the country. The dark spirit of slavery is combining its foreast, and departs the spirit of slavery is combined to the first many and many of every slave the many is a distribution. The time has come for many of the kept in free circulation by the right doing of all, or a part of the members. The princimen. Right doing alone can save the world, conscientiously sustain. and that will, when fully brought into requi- 1. In respect to the Church and the Govsition restore man to himself-to his race, crument, we especially wish to make ourdoing be removed from society, then would ty to God and to man.

destroy man, and wrong doing of every de-

of communication, and consequently unless

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE, | much so, as man is an unit; and it will have | 4. While we shall attach much importance Published every Saturday, at Salem, Col. Co., O. its existence, and will perform its destruc- to the proper exercise of the right of suffrage, tive office, until right doing takes its place. Wrong doing ceases not, because one desi,75 per annual subscriber's year.

S2,00 per annual, if payment be delayed species of evil cease, because its particular of justice, humanity, and religion, we shall perond six months.

18 We occasionally send numbers to those name or form may be laid aside. Evil, or who are not subscribers, but who are believed to be interested in the dissemination of anti-slaerwise one evil grows out of another, and hands with all the friends of freedom, and hence when one name or form is put away will gladly co-operate with them in addressubscribe themselves, or use their friends.
extendits circulation among their friends.

13°Communications intended for insertion, to be addressed to Magues R. Romason, Editor.

to be addressed to Magues R. Romason, Editor.

ty. Man is the subject of good and evil—of shall defend the poor, befriend the weak, and promote the elevation and improvement destroys him. We only have therefore a true state of society in proportion as evil

> From the North Star. "Frederick Douglass' Paper."

We announce to our readers, with much highest tone, of purity of life, that christiani- gratification, that arrangements have just highest tone, of purity of life, that christianity and reason in unison can dietate. Human society, however, divided-scattered and by as the third of July, a new weekly paper pecled, is an unit-no power can make twain | bearing the above title. We purpose that of God's household and family, in the true our new journal shall be, in point of size, quality of paper, extent of reading matter, and absolute sense. True, nations may arise and typographical execution, greatly super-and national peculiarities may exist—sects for to the North Star, and not inferior in apand parties may multiply, until there is no pearance, nor in reality, to any weekly journnumbering of them, yet, in fact, all are breth- al now published in the United States. We are aware of the boldness of this avowal; and considering our origin, our condition in "One blood, and one Brotherhood," wherever early life, and our limited opportunities for found, under every conceivable circumstance, education and mental improvement, this avowal may even seem presumptuous .-If this premise be correct, then, whatever is aptly said, that "Where there's a will aggresses upon the full and free existance of there's a way;" and having the former, we

one nature, and co-equal enjoyment of all the natural rights of man as such, is wrong, hateful, and to be hated and opposed by all, until it cases to exist. The principle of middle of the distance of the natural rights of man as such, is wrong, hateful, and to be hated and opposed by all, until it cases to exist. The principle of middle of the distance of the natural rights of man as such, is wrong, hateful, and to be hated and opposed by all, until it cases to exist. The principle of man as such, is wrong, hateful, and to be hated and opposed by all, until it cases to exist. The principle of man as such, is wrong, hateful, and to be hated and opposed by all, until it cases to exist. The principle of man as such, is wrong, hateful, and to be hated and opposed by all, until it cases to exist.

which grows up into higher, and nobler be- action; but there should be general rejoicing ing, in proportion as that vital principle is throughout our extended ranks when a

ple of right doing, or righteousness, is there- certainly have a right to know) the precise fore as much an unit, as that the race are character of the new paper which we design one; and if permitted (without obstruction) to send them. So far as we are concerned, one; and if permitted (without obstruction) there shall be no obscurity nor darkness on to have free course its vitality would reach all mankind—its life giving power would will be an Anti-Slavery paper. Having ourmake glad the heart of every son and daughter of man's desolated race. Right doing, the first the claims of the millions we have left behind us. We will advocate their then, simply resolves itself into one great emancipation on the highest grounds of juslife giving principle, which in a true state of tice, humanity, and religion. Holding the society like every other right hand planting of our common Father, performs its office, ly orge upon all men to respect that princiand faithfully throughout all the abodes of ple in every relation of life which they may

and to his God. The work may be slow, but the religion of the one, and the politics of the it will be effectual in reinstating, and redeem- other, our soul shall have no communion. ing man in all his being; and otherwise there | These we regard as central pillars in the is no saviour; for in this alone we behold horrid temple of slavery. They are both prothe mission—the glorious mission of Christ with them is based. We mean by a proto our world to be fulfiled—his kingdom and slavery church, that church which stands in righteousness established, and man's salva- Christian fellowship with slaveholderstion perfected. Wrong doing takes place of whose members and ministers meet and coright doing, or in other words hinders, or operate with slaveholders in what are called destroys the influence of right doing, upon day; that church whose ministers at the at least a very poor one) to the one next allied to him, or under his influence, and hence the force of the const. the force of the good principle is lost unto religious, and political influence to bear at Portland Inquirer. (perhaps) thousands, or millions; and that the ballot-box against the slave, and in favor great loss to the many, lessens the enjoy- of the oppressor; against that church, indiment of the few, whose minds are found in tone for elevation. Could evil, or wrong vidually and collectively, we shall bear our most stringent testimony, and advocate section of the Union.

right, or right doing run like electricity from heart to heart to heart and from learn to heart to heart and from learn to heart to heart and from learn to heart and from learn to heart to heart and from learn to heart and heart to heart, and from band to hand, until but all political parties in this county which the response would be as universal as man. do not make the abolition of slavery a spe- he can find to supply his place; or a white per-Wrong doing-a continuous wrong doing cial and primary object of their organization. has brought the race to their present lost Against all such we take our stand, deeming their destruction essential to the triumph of to restore Union? condition-nothing but wrong doing could

justice and liberty. 3. The motto of our politics shall be, "ALL

scribable character, and name resolves itself RIGHTS FOR ALL." into one great living principle, or medium of communication, and consequently unless obstructed by right doing, or righteousness, Constitution of the United States which will, extend its baleful influence throughout makes it our duty to abstain from voting we the whole race, and even when resisted by shall go to the polls, and shall counsel others to go there, and to cast their votes for that the right, it has its grievous effects on all, but especially on those engaged in the wrong doing. Wrong doing is then an unit, as

eous public sentiment must precede a righteous civil government; and to create this industriously employ and concentrate our

bes: energies.
5. In this field of labor, we shall strike it takes another, and continues to have, perright and wrong-the former saves, the latter and promote the elevation and improvement of all. It shall advocate the rights of humanity, without distinction of color or sex. It shall honor truth. It shall reverence the ceases to be practised, and the right in every "higher law." It shall not shrink from recase, and in every relation of life is practised. proach. It shall make no compromise with tyrants. It shall fight against any and against "Cease to do evil, learn to do well"—cease all who fight against Liberty. It shall mainevery evil, great and small-practice every tain free and friendly discussion on all subgood, every virtue, and the "good time" has | jects that fall within the scope of a reformatory journal; endeavoring at all times, and under all circumstances, to bear in mind the apostolic injunction, "Prove all THINGS, HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

FREDERICK DOUGLASS. Journals, friendly to our enterprise, will confer a favor by copying our pros-

THE INDUSTRIAL CONVENTION REBUKING PRESUDICE.—At the meeting of the National Industrial Convention at Albany, N. Y., on June 5th, several colored delegates from auxiliary bodies, presented their credentials for seats. They were violently opposed by certain clamorous negro-haters. The subject was referred to the Committe on credentials; a majority of the Committee reported against the reception of the credentials of the colored delagates and the minority in favor of their reception.

The report led to a stormy and embittered

discussion, when the credentials were recieved by a vote of ayes 22, nays 6. This result led to further discussion, and some of the zealous "democratic reformers," withdrew from the Convention rather than sit in the same body with colored men. Rev. S. R. Ward was one of the delgates from this city, and he spoke with much power and eloquence in defense of the rights of himself and brethren. This manly act of justice has called down the most abusive attacks upon

racy of color in their body .- Penn. Freeman.

DANIEL WEESTER in his Speech at Syracuse, alluded to his unpopularity in the city, and the expressions of the Conventions which have been holden in it. He said he knew where he was, and who he spoke to, and that portion of them who would oppose the delivery of slaves in the city were 'traitors'traitors,' 'The fugitive slave law' he said, would be enforced in Syracuse, even in the midst of the next anti-slavery convention that was held in it, if there was an occasion. We don't know how his language seemed to others, but to us it seemed too weak to express the anger and bitterness of his unhappy soul. We have been told by his friend who professed to know the fact, that he was drunk.' Drunk or sober, he was manifestly mad, and such were the absurdity of his threats and his argumentative positions also, as to force an occasional laugh at the maliriousness of the former, and the absurdity of the latter .- True Wesleyan.

HUMILIATING CONTRAST .- South Carolina throws the citizens of Masachusetts into prison, and either sells them into slavery or compels other citizens to pay for their release. She mobs the agents of Massachusetts out of the State when sent to seek justice in our national courts, and they have to escape for their lives.

Massachusetts turns volunteer catchpole for S. Carolina negro-hunters; the whole benevolent and Christian associations of the municipal power of Boston, civil and military, puts itself upon the scent at an expense the soul of the wrong doer, and thus he is North have prostituted the Bible (without of \$10,000 to catch a single negro; conveys no longer a medium of communication, (or expulsion or rebuke) to vindicate slavery, and him to South Carolina in triumph as a good hound lays the prey at its master's feet, and receives South Carolina's thanks for "alacrity," "encouragement," and submission!-

> Another Compromise.—The Valparaiso Observer suggests the following. It's a very good offset for the twaddle about the disolu-

> "We would suggest as the basis of a new compromise to pacify the South, that whenmay, on failing to recover him, take any nigger son if necessary.
>
> Is not some concession necessary in order

Jenny Lind pays Mr. Barnum \$25,000 as a consideration for breaking off her engagment with him. He acknowledges to having made \$500,000. and says Jenny Lind has realized \$350,000 in this country. The net proceeds of the 93 concerts do not lack 25,000 of\$1,000,000.

Barnum, it is said, goes to Europe in search of other curiosities .- P. Gaz.

It is stated that the President will not visit Massachusetts about the first of July.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman. George Thompson's visit and Meetings.

For more than seventeen years have our

eyes longed to see and our hearts to greet this eloquent champion of the rights of From the day when first we heard his

name, and the report of his unwearying la-bors and read his thrilling appeals for West India Emancipation, and our youthful enthusiasm kindled at his burning words, we have watched his course as a reformer, with a

deepening interest.
At the time of his first visit to our land, his noble consecration of his powers to a hated and persecuted cause, in the hour of its severest trial; his voluntary exile from home, and early triends; his rejection of the tempting allurements of fame, ease, power and long station, offered him in England, to ally himself with a despised and persecuted band of humble reformers, and with the cause of the crushed slave in a land of strangers; the calm, moral heroism and cheerfulness with which he encountered obin defense of Liberty, all conspired with the report of his brilliant and captivating cloquence and his wonderful success, to excite our admiration and win our grateful respect

These feelings were strengthened by his subsequent efforts in his native Isle, for the abolition of the West India apprenticeship system; for the repeal of the Corn laws; for the enfranchisement of the people; for justice to British India, and the extinction of all those monopolies under which the poor were crushed. Such we believe were the feelings of many thousands in this country. Their hearts have been wide open to welcome the true Philanthropist at his second coming, to our shores, to our homes and our fraternal fellowship. He was no stranger, though we had never grasped his hand, or looked upon his face. He was the friend of man, and therefore our friend; the self-consecrated apostle of liberty, and therein our teacher; he was gifted with genius and talent to plead for the domb, and well had he employed them; and for that were we gratful to him. With pleasant anticipations we looked forward to the opportunity to meet him face to face, and listen to his persuasive and impiring speech. This opportunity have we enjoyed, in common with hundreds

would have been oppressive, and many who were most anxious to see and hear Mr. Thompson would have been deprived of the opportunity. As it was, many of the audience were compelled to stand, which they did for three hours, with a cheerfulness and interest that seemed unconscious of fa-

At his entrance, Mr. Thompson was welcomed by most evident marks of interest and sympathy, though from the quiet habits of a large portion of the audience, the denonstration was less noisy than it might nave been, with far less feeling in other aces. He was introduced without prelimiary, by J. M. McKim, and as he rose, he was briefly applauded, but the hall was aushed into the silence of solitude, and those undreds of listeners bent forward with carnest looks to catch the first syllable of his speech. He stood for a moment, surveying the crowd of friendly faces, and then briefly alluding to the pleasure with which he was again, after the lapse of sixteen years, permitted to visit Pennsylvania, and to the magnitude and solemnity of the subject before them, he read, in an impressive voice, an appropriate selection of passages from the

His address we shall not attempt to shetch report of it; but we may say that it was throughout, simple and unaffected in manner, truthful, earnest, and fearless in spirit, statement, lucid and convincing in argument, cheerful, hopeful and genial in feeling, choice and elegant in language, occaonally burning with invective or stinging with scorn, with passages of thrilling elo-quence. No report could do it or any of beamed in his face, controlled his every motion, and inspired every tone of his voice .-Seldom, if ever before, had we felt so really the effect of manner in augmenting the power of speech; never, indeed, as we felt t in Mr. Thompson's reply to a cavilling opponent, who had the temerity to assail him. He possesses the rare ability to inspire his hearers with his own feelings. His frank Ledger and the Sun, though they were and manly bearing, his simple and artless manner, the friendly glance of his fine eye, falsity. the sunny warmth of his smile and his unaffected earnestness seemed to melt all prejudice and open to the heart of the hearer, straight entrance for him. He need not attempt to storm the castle, every door of which swings open at the "open sesame" of his manner.

But good and elequent as was his main speech, it did not give us a true idea of his

tended evidently to stir up all the ruffianism himself of a contemptible attempt to avert of the place into a mob against him; an the censure of ruffian mobocrats by falsely attempt as abortive as it was malicious in charging another with dishonorable conduct. spirit and indecent in style. A friend and er abyss of contempt and infamy for both.

Monaghan repeated the foolish assertions of thousand cases before. The only thing the editor, that Mr. Thompson was "a tory which prevented Mr. Thompson from bayand a spy," "a foreign intermeddler," an ing a quiet, crowded, and enthusiastic meet-emissary of the British aristocracy, and told ing, was Mr. Maxwell's flagrant breach of him (Mr. T.) to go home and liberate the his contract. We shall hereafter notice the white slaves in his own land, emancipate the infamous course of some of the Philadelphia millions in India and the poor of Ireland, be- presses toward Mr. Thompson as we have fore coming here to interfere with our do- now no room to do. mestic affairs. He swore "by the heart of a In conclusion, we will repeat, that our freeman, by the right hand of a freeman, pleasantest anticipations of usefulness to our and by the God above us," that we had "whipped England once, and we would been more than realized by Mr. Thompson's loquy and persecution, and rished life itself teach her the danger of her intermeddling visit. with our affairs."

After this effort the young and verdant orator sat down, with an air which seemed to say, "I've done it for him. See if he'll answer that." Little did he anticipate the retribution he was preparing for himself .-Almost the first sentence of Mr. T.'s reply | brief. brought him to his feet to explain, but his explanation only involved him in new difficulies, and made himself the more ridiculous Yet in his folly he did us a good service, for which the audience seemed most grateful .-Such a feast of eloquence as they enjoyed in the reply, they had never partaken before .-In brilliancy of style and power of utterance, it sarpassed every exhibition of oratory that we had ever witnessed. The speaker was fully roused. His eye, every feature seemed to dilate and kindle with his feeling. His vindication of himself from the calumnies of his accusers, was complete; his retorts upon the base serviles and heartless tyrants who denounced him, was overwhelming. The poor lawyer seemed to wilt under them as a broken weed under an August sun. We could not help pitying him, while we were thankful to him for unintentionally supplying us with the richest enjoyment of the day. He really did us an

leaping in their veins. At the close of the meeting every heart seemed running over that our legislators are becoming subject to with delight. The multitude of men and women crowded around Mr. Thompson, fishness. And while I would not undervalue with tearful or beaming eyes and grateful faces, to grasp his hand and give him their blessing. They parted for their homes, bearing with them a new glad memory, to be "a joy forever."

In the evening Mr. Thompson entertained large social company, in the parlor of the Mansion House, with a conversational narrative of his connection with the auti-slavery cause in England and this country, interpersed with anecdotes and incidents from as own experience, illustrating the power of truth, and the ground of his hope for the tri-umph of our movement. On Thursday he returned to this city, spending the evening socially with a company of friends, to whose interest and delight he largely contributed though suffering himself from the effects of his exhausting labors. His meeting at Norristown on Friday, of which we give an imperfect report, was scarcely less successful than that at West Chester; though, previous to the meeting, such was the opposition of prominent citizens, that it was with much difficulty that a house was obtained for it.

At the pressing solicitation of a large num as we expect to receive a full phonographic ber of his friends, Mr. Thompson though much worn by his previous labors consented to speak in the city on Sunday afternoon, and on Saturday morning Arch st. Hall was generous and noble in sentiment, clear in engaged for the meeting: all the larger halls which were applied for having been previously engaged. Notice was circulated by placards and other means, extensively thro the city and the neighboring country, and at the appointed hour a large conceurse of friends assembled to attend the meeting, but his speeches justice. Its words seemed but to their surprise and disappointment found the body of the thought and feeling, which the hall locked against them. The reason flashed with electric power from his eye for this flagrant breach of contract was demanded of Mr. Maxwell, the lessee of the hall, and he attempted to justify his course by his fears of a mob and by the fiction that he had engaged his hall without the least suspicion that it was for an anti-slavery meeting or for Mr. Thompson, but supposing it be for an ordinary religious meeting. This story has been published as fact by informed on unquestionable evidence of its The truth is, that Mr. Maxwell made the

engagement for his ball in the Anti-Slavery Office, and most distinctly, "for an address from George Thompson, Esquire," as can be proved by witnesses who heard the contract.

Mr. Maxwell's pretense was an afterpowers as an orator. In it he had alluded incidentally, and with fitting comment, to a tomers of his own bar. He subsequently adcoarse and false attack upon himself, by a mitted in our hearing that he knew who Mr. in training from infancy to manhood; show by dirty democratic sheet in West Chester, in-

There was no appearance of a mob, and confident of the editor-a young lawyer had the hall been opened, there is not the named Monaghan,-with a magnanimity and slightest probability that any disturbance self-forgetfulness worthy of a martyr, come would have occurred. Such was the opinto his defence; telling the audience that as ion of Marshal Keyser, who was present to he had "helped to get the editor into the check the first indication of disturbance, had scrape," by advising him to publish the ar- any occurred, and such, we believe, was the tiele upon Mr. Thompson, he would "help opinion of every cool-headed man present. him out;" but instead of helping his friend The only crowd gathered, was the assembly out, he helped himself in, and found a deep- of friends excluded from the hall, and a few persons attracted by curiosity. Some empty In self-important and swelling manner, threats were uttered, but as vapory as in a

cause, and gratification to its friends, have

Women's Rights Convention.

The Reports and Correspondence of the Convention is so voluminious that we can give but extracts and those in many cases necessarily

LETTERS.

From Mrs. Nichols.

Вкаттьевоко, Мау 19, 1851. SISTERS, BROTHERS! God bless your delib. erations! Womanhood, crushed and despairing, has heard your call and suspended the sigh of despair to nurse a hope full of the beatitude of love. And womanhood, that has forced itself up into the bracing atmosphere of its of his face, his whole frame, his voice, all God-ordained responsibilities, and grown strong and affluent in their discharge, responds joyfully to a movement that promises to emancipato and elevate the race, by opening to it the mother-fountains of humanity.

. As a result of the publicity given to the objects of the movers in behalf of Woman's Rights, I have the unspeakable satisfaction to refer to the improved tone of the newspaper

take courage from the unmistakable evidences. compunctions visitings of shame for past selthe efficency of petition and remonstrance, as involving extended notoriety of the wrongs and rights of woman, I am constrained to believe that each point gained by the sex, in a free and more efficient development of their energies. tells more effectually on "the good time com-

In conclusion, if I were to say which of all the means resorted to, is in my judgment accomplishing most for womans social and civil advancement, I would give the preference to the presentation of her responsibilities as growing out of God created, fixed relations because in their discussion they furnish the most powcriul lever that can be brought to bear in changing that popular opinion in which the laws so unjust to women have had their origin.

We may lern a lesson of wisdom from the dious Fugitive Slave Law,-a lesson teaching that laws, either behind or in advance of public sentiment, are comparatively powerless for their objects. Let us then, labor with all earnestness to suit the times to the laws we ask-to fashion public opinion to give, what were but half possessed if compelled.

I remain, dear friends yours for God and hu-C. J. H. NICHOLS. Editor Windham County, V. T. Democrat

From Eliza M. Young.

OQUABA, Henderson Co., Illinois,) May 15, 1851.

We desire to add a word of encouragement o those of our native State, who are exerting their influence in favor of Women's Rights .-Women as well as men may differ with regard to the position she should occupy in society, but that a reformation is needed both intellectually and legally, none will deny. Many of the evils of which we complain have no doubt escaped the notice of our law-makers because they were not immediately interested, but upon us who have suffered, they press with a weight too grevious to be borne. Let us be so paid for our labor that we need not work from the rising of the sun, till long, after he has sunk behind the western hills, to procure the necessaries of life ; give us time to procure food for the mind as thought, prompted by the base and violent assaults upon Mr. Thompson by the Sunday Globe and Sanday Dispatch of that morning, above dependence upon the charities of those whom she has spent the best years of her life

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MS. helow.] Per nnn.

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ciples on which they are founded than to spend her time in reading foolish love sories; let the standard of morality be the same in one which is winked at in men; make licentious. nes, equally degrading in man as in woman .fices of government, and take seats in Congress, she will at least be better prepared to train her sons to fill them with dignity and honor. Sincerely hoping that your efforts may be the means of bringing about a better state of things, we say to you press onward and upward, and may the Giver of every good and perfect gift, grant you wisdom in your deliber-

In behalf of the Oquaba Union, of Daughters of Temperance.

ELIZA M. YOUNG.

Fron Mrs. Wilson.

Cadiz, Ohio, May 1st, 1851. MUCH ESTEEMED FRIENDS AND FELLOW LA-BORERS; It would give me great pleasure to comply with the invitation, I had the honor of receiving from an esteemed member of your Committee, Mercy L. Holmes, to be personally present at your Convention. I regret to say, circumstances prevent my personal attendance. This need be no matter of regret to any, except myself, as I have a constitutional timidity, strengthened by habits of personal retirement, which unfits me for public business. I cheerfully respond to the request accompanying the invitation of addressing you by letter, if inconvenient to attend.

drews of Cuyahoga, upon the Report of the the same paper. Committee, on the elective franchise made in the Constitutional Convention. He was in favor of colored men exercising the right of suffrage, but opposed to women enjoying that right. When speaking with reference to colored men, he denied that the right of suffrage was one of mere expediency, it was a matter of right, that a man who is the subject of government and shares its burthens, has a right to participate in its administration. That taxation and representation go together. Now, are not women the subjects of government? and is not the property of many unmarried women taxed for its support? From his logic, the elective franchise belongs to woman as a right. He says, He does not understand the right of suffrage, to be a natural, or an inalienable right, nor resting on any general declaration of the natural equality of men; and that a majority of the people have a right to res-

"It is on this principle alone, that the elective franchise is withheld from females." "A majority of the people," but women are not people!! We hold the right of suffrage to be a natural and inalienable right, and so thought our Revolutionary fathers. They say, "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of but Mr. Commissioner Curtis shoots a head happiness, that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

What rights are governments instituted to secure? These natural and inalienable rights, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. And what gives government its just powers? "The consent of the governed," a voice in its administration. It is God that gives our rights .-Government is the offspring of rights, not the pa-

According to the principles of the United States Constitution, women are entitled to vote, nor is there any thing in the letter to exclude them. That women have never been permitted to vote, only goes to show mens inconsistencies. That we are to have a voice in all human laws which govern our actions is plain, from our individual accountability. We must see to it, that man's law does not contravene the "higher law."

Mr. Andrews says, "We exclude females from representation in the State, upon consider- ed away. ations of public policy, that look to their position-their happiness-the effect of marriage on their legal rights-and, more than all, to the peace and harmony of the Domestie Relation." "Considerations of public policy, that look to their position!!" Here we are left in the dark. the defence. We suppose he means, it is the policy of the strong arm of power to reduce women to slavery in kind, and to constitute them servile, dependent vassals, to secure the authority in the hands of the male sex. "Their happiness."-Certainly, this is very compassionate, but we legal rights." It is certainly a little funny, we had almost said, silly, to hear men when they speak of women's rights, always fleeing to the wife! Thousands of women have no husbands, and some are very extensive property holders. Or in case they are married, will the husband take the wife's place in a State prison? or on the gallows? "And more than all, the peace and harmony of the domestic relation." Here house, saying, "If you want the man to again every woman is considered a wife! More escape you must keep back.' bitter contentions have never arisen in the world, than those which have grown out of religious principles. Would it not be as well to give the husband, all the thinking for the wife in religious matters, to "promote the peace and Virginia named Shadrach, in 1850, who was harmony of the domestic relation?" We have a slave. a better opinion of a majority of husbands, than to think they would be so tyrannical, as to "disturb the peace and harmony of the domestic relation," because their wives would vote for the

hood; make it more honorable for her to un- the sovereignty, as God requires of her political derstand the laws of her country and the prin- duties, "Queens shall be your nursing mothers," Is. 49, 23.

The friends of this reform have great reason The government was allowed to proceed. to "thank God and take courage." The quessex as the other, do not crush woman for that tion is growing fast in interest, and it only needs to be examined to be favorably received. Dear brothers and sisters, I will no longer tres-And when woman attains her true position in pass on your time and patience. May God diin the bonds of the entire brotherhood of the whole human family.

ELIZABETH WILSON.

The Rescue Trials.

At our latest accounts, the Rescue Trials, were still in progress. The Jury unable to agree in the case of Lewis Hayden, were discharged, and Robert Morris, Esq., a respected and talented colored lawyer of Boston, was put upon trial, with deliberate intent by the government, to victimise him to the vengeance of slavery. The most desperate efforts were made to convict Mr. Hayden, by determined to humble the entire North into would tell what part he took in the matter. submission by procuring a conviction in

The different trials are all of the same character, with much of the same testimony. That our readers may understand something of the matter, we have selected from the fuli reports of the Daily Commonwealth, the following report in part of the testimony-with the charge of the Judge, and the closing passage in Mr. Hales speech for the defence .-As explanatory of some portions of the tes-I will here notice some remarks of Mr. An- timony, we give the following editorial, from

From The Commonwealth. TALLER SWEARING YET.

We noticed yesterday a specimen of " tall swearing" in the case of Hayden, in which the junk merchants, and bowling alley and gambling house keepers-the chief witnesdecidedly outdone by those brothers and as- breaking down of this personal right. sociates in the slave-catching business, Chas. Sawin and Geo. T. Curtis.

Sawin had scoured up his memory-for ject of the meeting. time; had not recognized him when sent to quently. arrest him; had not recalled this important ored than Hayden now appeared to be.

This was pretty tall swearing, certainly; part, he is now indicted. light-complexioned colored man." on Thursday on the strength of this previous the testimony was admissible. ed again vesterday for the government, he Secretaries. swore that the inclination of his belief was that Mr. Lord. What was the purport of the man was Hayden! Stand down Byrnes those resolutions?

grateful the prisoners at the foot of the docket must ness was postponed. argument is closed. By that time, perhaps, office when the later was arrested. Sawin & Curtis may be able to make some important modification of their testimony .-But the government must not put too much reliance on this sort of evidence. It is too much like Jonah's gourd, which sprung up Hayden-"I did not think of you-I always Mr. Hallet said he believed he used to know in one night, but when the sun rose, wither-

U. S. DISTRICT COURT. TRIAL OF LEWIS HAYDEN.

George Lunt, N. J. Lord for the govern-

Mr. Lord opened for the defence. He explained the provisions of the law upon which the indictment is framed. He said the government expects to prove the following facts, viz :- That Shadrach was once a slave; that he escaped and was pursued by one Caphart who made due complaint before a Commiswould prefer to judge of our own pursuit of sioner; that a warrant was issued, Shadrach happiness. "The effect of marriage on their arrested, a hearing had, and the case was postponed for three days; that he was in the custody of Deputy Marshal Riley in this all persons except a few who represented marriage relation, just as if every woman was a themselves as the prisoner's counsel; that Shadrach was taken from the room by force and was taken direct to Hayden's house: that Hayden was heard to say in the court house that he would aid the prisoner to escape; that he told the prisoner so; that Hayden addressed the crowd on the way to his

> Twelve witnesses for the Government were now called and sworn.

> John De Bree-Reside in Norfolk, Va. have lived there thirty years and upward. Mr. Lord-Did you know a person in

Mr. Hale took exception to the question. mistakes throughout the case. persons in Virginia not recognised as prop-

discussing the fashion of a bonnet or the style and the God of nature will take care of the con- Shadrach should not be proved a slave in this man that I knew, his name was Shadrach; of dresses, or the vulgar gossip of a neighbor- sequence. She must be a constituent part of way, by the simple say so of any man, but I was acquainted with him; he has called by the representation of such facts, combined, as shall go to make him a slave under the laws of Virginia.

The Court would consider the objections.

De Bree continued.—Shadrach was my slave, without qualification; he was what we call bacon color; between a mulatto and a negro complexion. [The witness testified the same as in Scott's case.]

John Caphart the officer sent by De Bree and testified to the same facts as in the previous case.

In Cross Examination witness was asked if he ever had any thing to do with a certain slave hunt in 1836, in Wisconsin. The Court inquired how such a question

could be shown as pertinent to this case. Mr. Hale replied that they wished to show what the witness's occupation has

would bring out the fact of his occupa-Mr. Dana then asked the same question as

before. Caphart replied that he had something to do with the order of the Mayor of Norfolk the government lawyers, the Court and some to go to Wisconsin and arrest some two hunof the witnesses. The government seems dred whites and blacks and if permitted he

> The Court thought such a history unnecessary, and therefore ruled it out. George T. Curtis swore that the he was a United States Commissioner and that Shad-

rach was brought before him for examina- Law? tion. [This witness also testified the same as in Scott's case. John Clark-Am reporter for one of the Boston papers; attended a meeting last Oc-

tober, at which Lewis Hayden presided, in Belnap street church; several speeches were there made, -a dozen, I should think. Mr. Lord-What was the nature of those dollars. speeches, as bearing upon the Fugitive Slave Law, &c.?

M. Dana objected strenuously, against Court to make a stand here, and a final one as to what evidence the government should introduce. He contended with ability for the their social and political relations, in public you brought that action? meetings or otherwise, to express their free opinions upon maters of general interest .ses on the part of the government—had been He urged upon the Court not to allow the

one of law, and therefore proper to be put. son was not Hayden, the defendant. As matters then stood, and as between He wished to show that the defendant was Sawin and Curtis-the junk dealers being the presiding efficer of a meeting that used distanced-Sawin seemed to have the ad- the most incendiary language in regard to vantage. But in patriotism and devotion to the fugitive law and all who should carry it the Union and the Fugitive Slave Law, Mr. into effect. The government has a right to George T. Curtis is not to be outdone by enter all treasonable meetings, and make any body, not even by Auger Hole Byrne those prisoners who are present, even if by presence alone they encourage the ob-

though not very good at keeping a prisoner, Mr. Hale said, the learned counsel on the he is excellent at recollecting and swearing other side had wandered from the point raishad spoken to Shadrach, bidding him not to speeches at a public meeting to bear upon be afraid. Of this he was perfectly certain, the alleged guilt of a party to a rescue that though he had not known Hayden at the took place five or six months subse-

Mr. Lunt said, it was not that the defendfact while Hayden was under examination ant presided at a certain meeting, or was, before Hallet; and though that man seemed present at it, but whether the meeting was to him to be two or three shades lighter col- called for the express purpose of resisting, at all hazards, the very law under which, in

Sprague, Justice, ruled that if the governabove that. He swore in Scott's case that ment merely intended to show that the de-person was several shades lighter than Haythe man who spoke to Shadrach was a "tall fendant was present at meetings at which a Called course of resistance to the law was arranged,

explicit testimony, he swore that the man re- Mr. Clark continued.—I sat near the Presferred to was just about Hayden's complex- ident at that meeting; Messrs. Snell and remark. ion, (and Hayden is nearly if not quite of Snowden were Secretaries; certain resolupure African blood,) but whether the man tions were adopted by the meeting, a sywas Hayden or not he could not tell! Call- nopsis of which was handed me by the

rent. Sex has nothing to do with rights. Hu- & Sawin! Go up Mr. Curtis. If you don't Mr. Dana rose to object to the questions man rights originate, in the mental and moral get an office for that, then republics are un- that were being asked, when at the suggestion of the Court he gave way, being assur-If the memories of Sawin & Curtis should ed that his objections should be fully considcontinue to grow at this rate, the chance of ered. The further examination of this wit-

be poor indeed. In fact, who can tell what | George Greenleaf, one of the reporters of the arrest; when he came in three colored may happen in this very case should the the Times, was next called to testify as to men were sitting together; he did not know government, which is not unlikely, be allow- what he heard Mr. James N. Buffum, of Hayden, he inquired if he was present; Mr. ed to re-open it for a second time after the Lynn, say to Mr. Hayden in the Marshal's Hayden rose and said, I am the man; they

> such testimony did not bear upon the case. The Court ruled the testimony in. Witness continued. Buffum remarked to

Mr. Dana objected, on the ground that

thought you was a pretty clever fellow." it takes a pretty clever fellow to do such an did such good service in rebuking Mr. Lunt,

Cross Examination. Mr. Buffum was not smiling at the time, but I thought he looked by Bench and Bar.] quite blank; Hayden smiled.

Samuel Lansing called. I reside in Nashua street; Hayden, the defendant, lived in South street in a block in which I lived 18 years. There is an alley way running along the rear of said block; the Southac street church is within hearing distance of Hayden's house.

No cross examination. Charles Sawin called, was an officer in this court when Shadrach was arraigned; saw Hayden back of the further railing be-Shadrach, "Fred don't be afraid we will the country. court room; that the room was cleared of stand by you till death; Hayden's dress was different now from what it was then; think his complexion was lighter than it is now; I when he was brought into court to be examined on the present charge; then recognis-

ed him as the man who made the remark. Cross-Examination. Am a U. S. Deputy Marshal; am certain Hayden is the man, although he was then two or three shades lighter than now. I noticed that his forehead was peculiarly shaped; that his lip hung down, and that he looked savage.

FOR THE DEFENDANT.

Join Randolph called.—Have lived in Boshave done nothing since last Christmas; I together-Mr. Hallet and all present. at that time commenced boarding with Lew-He wished to do so thus early to prevent is Hayden; on the day of the rescue I was at There are home learning to read; heard a noise; went to the front door of Mr. Hayden's house and | Shadrach? erty. A witness has no right therefore to saw people crossing Grove street in Southcandidates of their choice. As it is a natural say that a man is a slave until he is proved ac street; I saw a crowd presently and went took place.

her capable of something more elevating than | right women are entitled to it, and must have it, so. Such evidence is uterly incompetent; out on the side walk; I saw in the crowd a upon me; the last I saw of the crowd it went down Southac street; I did not know any person in the crowd; several persons had hold of Shadrach: I did not see Mr. Hayden any where about; am sure that neither of the men having hold of Shadrach was Havden; Shadrach was not in Mr. Hayden's house to my knowledge, after his arrest: I usually went to bed at 10 o'clock: I was usually about the house as much as Mr. Hayden himself; Mr. Havden was at home to society, if it is thought unfit for her to fill of- rect your deliberations. Yours affectionately, in pursuit of Shadrach was next called dinner about fifteen minutes past two o'clock on the day of the rescue.

Cross Examination.—There were two or three in the rescue crowd who had on oil cloth jackets and tar-paulin hats; I was not in the Court room on the day of the rescue. Mr. Lord-Did you not speak to Shadrach

when you saw him in the hands of the crowd? Witness-I did not.

Mr. Lord-Did you not think he required The Court ruled that it would be proper ome assistance? to make such inquiries of the witness as Witness-I don't know that I thought anyhing about it at the time.

> vas the matter with him? Witness-I had my suspicions that somehing was going on.

Mr. Lord-Didn't you suppose something

Mr. Lord-Then why did you not speak Witness-Because he appeared to be in great hurry, and it is against my principles to stop a man when he is in a hurry! [Great

Mr. Lord-Mr. Witness, have you been indicted for violating the Fugitive Slave

Witness-I have not. Mr. Lord-Have you not been indicted for ssaulting an officer appointed to execute

Witness-I was arrested and brought before the Municipal Court, and charged with assaulting a man-catcher, and was fined five

Mr. Lord-That is all, Mr. Witness. Mr. Dana-Stop one moment, Mr. Randolph. Won't you inform the Jury whether such interrogatories, and appealed to the you have or have not commenced an action against the prosecutor in that case?

Witness-I have. Mr. Lord, [sneeringly.] Will you also tell right of individuals, white or colored, in the Jury whether you or somebody else for

Witness-I brought it myself. [Laughter.] Marcus Morton, Jr., called-Was in the Court room on the day of Shadrach's examination and heard some person say " Don't be Mr. Lord replied that the question was afraid, Fred, we will stand by you," the per-

> George T. Curtis .- The remark to which I testified when on the stand before, was "Don't be afraid, we will stand by you," be was about the same complexion of Hayden: be was rather a tall man; could'nt say that Hayden was the man.

Samuel May, Jr .- Have resided the most of the past year in Boston; was in the Court room at the examination of Shadrach; I heard a very rash remark made by a tall positively to identify Hayden as the man who had the right to put in the character of er on that day; he reached over the back rail and said "Don't be afraid, we will stand by you;" I am well acquainted with Lewis Hayden; the man who made the remark was not Mr. Hayden; I am certain of that.

Mr. Jackson-Member of Suffolk Bar was in the court room the morning of the examination of Shadrach; I was setting looking at Shadrach when I heard a man say in a loud tone, "Don't be afraid we will stand by you;" I am quite confident that Hayden was not the man who made the remark; the

den; I had a good view of him. Cross-examination-I never saw Hayden until yesterday; I am quite confident that Mr. Hayden is not the man who made the

Lunt-Mr. Witness don't you know that the complexion of colored men changes one or two shades lighter when they are mad.

Witness-I do not. Dana-Mr. Lunt, I should like to call you as a witness if you will testify to that under

Mr. Lunt objected.

James N. Buffum of Lynn, affirmed--Was not in the court room at the examination of Shadrach; I was at 21 Cornhill at the time of the arrest of Wm. Hayden; Sawin made went to the Marshall's office; I immediately followed with a friend; was requested to become his bail and did so: Mr. Hallet was there, and while we were waiting for Mr. Lunt to come in, a conversation occurred : - me; I replied ves, I used to know you well Mr. Hayden replied smiling, "You know in old times, some 15 years ago, when you the prosecuting attorney, for his pro-slavery conduct in the Legislature. [Great laughter

Mr. Lunt-May it please your Honor this testimony is introduced for no other purpose than to insult the prosecuting officer.

Mr. Hale-May it please the Court, I can see no reason why the whole conversation should not be introduced, if the witness deems it necessary to relate it to get at the fact desired.

Sprague, J .- I think the testimony is admissible. The witness can proceed. Witness-Oh! replied Mr. Hallet, that was when Lunt assailed the freedom of speech, for the room was cleared; heard him say to but I always went for sustaining the laws of

I replied that I not only thought the Fugitive Slave Law assailed freedom of speech did not then know him; first knew his name cred obligations to our fellow men; somebut the freedom to discharge our most sathing was then said about prayer, and somebody-I think Mr. Gill of the Post-said that

the ministers-Sprague, J .- Mr. Witness, wont you come to the main fact without reciting all this con- eral instances where testimony, newly discovversation, which seems to have no bearing ered, as in this case, had been admitted, and upon the case.

Witness-I said to Hayden, "I did not think you would get into trouble-I always thought you was a clever fellow;" he said, Why, you know it takes a clever fellow to get into trouble now days;" my remark was ton about one year; occupation a waiter; matter of joke; that is, we were all joking

Cross-examination-I was not in the Court oom, at the examination of Shadrach. Lord-Did you know of the rescue of

Witness-I heard of it two hours after

of the rescue

Witness-I did not. Lord-Did you see him during that night? Witness-No.

Lord-Did you see him within forty-eight Witness-I think I did see a man within

that time said to be Shadrach. Lord-Where did you see him? Witness-On the road to Canada. Lord-What part of the road? Witness-In the vicinity of Fitchburg, Lord-Was you with him?

Witness-No. I had an engagement of ome weeks standing to go to a certain town to lecture, and was told after the lecture that Shadrach had been present a part of the evening dressed in woman's clothes. Lord-Did you know that he was present?

Witness-The Bloomer costume not having been adopted at that time, there was nothing to designate one person in female attire from another.

Lord-Where was this place that you lectured? Winess-I presume I could tell if I should

refer to my minutes. Lord-Well, sir, won't you be kind enough o tell us? Witness-I believe the name of the town

s Leominster. Lord-Have you seen him since that time, or heard from him.

Witness-I have not seen or heard from him since I left Leominster, only what I have read in the papers that he is in Canada. Lord-Do you say, Mr. Witness, that the conversation you had with Hayden in the Marshal's office was a matter of jest.

Witness-Yes, we were all joking together, for instance somebody remarked, I think it was Gill of the Post, that ministers ought to be indicted for praying against the fugi-tive Slave Law. Mr. Hallet remarked that he would make one exception to that in favor of Theodore Parker, as he did not believe that gentleman had much influence with the court of Heaven. [General laughter in which the Court joined.]

Mr. Lunt-Mr. Witness do you remember one thing that you said to me in par-

ticular. Witness-I do not distinctly remember. Lunt-Do you remember that you said you thought I was driving matters too hard?

Witness-Yes, I do; and that you said you cared more about catching some of the white ones than the negroes. Lunt. [Turning pompously round and

looking at the audience]—That's it. Now did I ever have one word of conversation with you on any subject, before that time in the Marshal's office? Witness-I don't know that I ever did

have any conversation with you before or since, until now, Lunt-Was you joking when you spoke

to me? Witness-No. Lunt-Was I joking when I spoke to

Witness-No. Let me explain. The conversation that I had with you was all after, and had no connection with, that which I had with Hayden, Hallet and Gill.

J. M. W. Yerington-Lives in Chelsea; have lived in Boston 20 years; was in the Court room on the day of the arrest of Shadrach; heard a remark made to Shadrach, "Don't be afraid, we will stand by you;" saw the person who said it; am sure it was not Lewis Hayden: I am well acquainted with Hayden; this was after the adjournment; think the Commissioner had left the bench.

Geo. B. West, member of Suffolk Bar, tion of Independence. So says the Consta testified in substance the same as last wit-

JUNE 3d .- Court came in at ten minutes past 9 o'clock.

Dr. Hanson, recalled-Cross-examination esumed, but nothing important elicited. Edward J. Jones-Am an officer of this Court; came here on the day of the rescue of Shadrach at the request of Marshal Devens to help clear the room; heard a man say to the prisoner, " Don't be afraid, we will stand by you to the death;" I thought yesterday that I knew the man who made the remark, but I was mistaken; I thought I recognized Griffin as the man, but I know it was not him; Griffin and the man who made the remark looks as much alike as any two can look.

[Griffin is the man who is employed by Warren & Co., dry goods dealers, on Wash ington street; is a man of gigantic build; quite tall and about the same complexion of Hayden.]

REBUTTING TESTIMONY FOR GOVERNMENT.

Ellis Wright, recalled. Heard the testimony of Mr. Curtis yesterday: I do not wish to change my testimony. I heard the testimony of Calvin T. Moody, but do not wish to make any change in my testimony in consequence of that.

Mr. Lunt announced to the court that he had just learned of the existence of two very important witnesses, who would testify to facts which were perfectly surprising to him. He therefore moved the court for time to procure those witnesses.

Mr. Hale said he was not surprised at the motion of the learned District Atorney, if that gentlemen himself was surprised at what his new witness would testify to. He hoped the Court would not vary from the usual course in such cases, and allow this case to be opened again. He had no doubt there were more witnesses. In a city like Boston witnesses could alway be had as long as wanted. The demand causes the supply. The learned counsel said he hoped the perlieus of the city would not be scoured further; that the Court would not allow Government to levy upon the junk dealers and bowling saloons of the city again, for the purpose of scaring up witnesses to swear against the defendant

Mr. Lunt said he considered a great portion of what the counsel for defence has said as entirely beneath his notice; he cited sevnamed several distinguished members of the Bench and Bar in Massachusetts whom he consulted, and had expressed the opinon that it would be perfectly proper and legal so to do.

The Court ruled that any newly discovered testimony could be properly introduced.

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE TO THE JURY. At five minutes past twelve the judge began is charge by denouncing in the most emphat- condition, however, that they shall immedia terms, the "mischievious notion" that the tely leave Europe, and engage not to return jury are to judge of the law as well as of the without the formal consent of the Austrian facts, which he declared to be an usurpation of Government.

Lord-Did you see Shadrach on the day legislative functions belonging to a very di ent body. The question that had be as to whether Shadrach was a slave of n of no consequence with regard to the last counts of the indictment, under which he w tried; as the offence therein charged was the rescue of a prisoner from legal custody, in viol tion of the law of 1790. That Shadrach in such a custody was not contested. It the jury, then to judge whether Lewis F had any share in taking him from that co and if so, they must find him guilty onth three counts. He was guilty if he had pated in, aided or encouraged the resen time or at any place-whether in the House or out of it, in Boston or in Camb

With regard to the first thirteen judge said the question was, not who are slaves in Masachusetts, but in 1 That there were slaves, or persons vice and labor in Virginia was not Was then, the prisoner Shadrach persons? Was he a slave? The Debree and Caphart, he the clusively that he was. If Ha had participated in any way in was guilty under the law of 1856 slave act. The verdict of the jury point must be determined solely by

dence. The humanity or inhumanity of the law nothing whatever to do with the matter. on that evidence the judge would not en ment, as the state of his eyesight had preven; ed him from taking notes of it, and his usua amanuensis was too ill to attend.

The charge occupied three quarters of a hour. It was marked by Judge Sprague's un questionable ability, and was delivered in a impressive and dignified manner. Its top was, on the whole, decidedly unfavorable to the prisoner.

MR. HALE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Hale had read from the English Re ports, from the civil law, and from the Mass achusetts Reports, numerous decisions to the affect that slavery is against the law of God. the law of nature, and the laws of England and Massachusetts. He also read from the law of Virginia and other Southern states ! show that a person of Shadrach's color not negro) is there, persumed to be free, and ca not be proved a slave except by evidence descent from an African Slave Mother, that possession and holding as a slave did afford a presumption of slavery. Mr. Ha

proceeded Our fathers in asserting their own indepen dence from an oppression-a thousand of which would not be equal to a day of s ry-proclamed in most solemn and autl tive manner, the same doctrine that one is cannot possess another. And they did content themselves with carrying it up court held by persidental candidatesfought for it. Now it has come to pass the a man asserts this doctrine, he is regard a traitor and a fanatic. And it was the do of those who framed the Constitution. instrument recognizes no rights of prope n man; it dose not bind to the deliver fugitives from slavery in a general sense, only of such persons as are held by S laws to service and labor. And what e dence dose the government offer in this ca o prove that Shadrach was so held?

The Govern'nt has brought forward to pre obligations of Shadrach to service and labor, the testimony of Debree and Caphart, such as it is. And I am aware that the leanred Court has ruled it to be testimony, but I at not aware that it has ruled that you shall c sider their testimony satisfactory. If it could not make you believe it so. Le look at it. The presumption is that Sha is free. So says the law of Virginia. says the Common Law, So says the De

tion. Debree swears that he owns him. But his oath cannot establish a right property to what God and Nature declar cannot be property. With all reverence, this question resolves into a question of veracity between God and Debree.

Now, Gentlemen, it appears that there no slavery by the law of England, by the la of Massachusettes, by the law of nature, these old judges say - mind Your Excellent I do not say this, it would be treason, so egivocal a recognition of the Higher Lav would be treason in me-but these of say, that is against the law of God! all these laws, against all this evider against all these presumptions, comes John Dedree from Norfolk, Virginia and salls that he owns HIM! This is all the eviden The mere breath of a slave catcher's more turns a man into another man's chattel! Suppose John De Bree had said that he owned the moon, or the stars or had an exclusive righ to the sunshine, would you find it so by

your verdiet. But, gentlemen, the stars shall fade and fall from Heaven; the moon shall grow old and decay; the Heavens themselves shall pass away as a scroll; but the soul of the despis ed and hunted Shadrach shall live on, with the life of God himself! I wonder if John de Bree will say he owns him then!

(The outbreak of irrepressible applause was hardly checked by the efforts of the Cours and the Marshal.)

THE HUTCHINSONS AT ST. LOUIS.-The lutchinsons were not permitted to sing at St. Louis. They engaged Wyman's Hall, but he, a Massashusetts Yankee, closed it against them. Mayor Kennett sanctioned the deed. A portion of the St. Louis press were very

busive. A slave State is not the place for the free souls and brave sentiments of the Hutchinsons. This mean and cowardly conduct will open the eyes of some of the bind The Hutchinsons were in Chicago on the 16th. They will be here soon, and Ravenna on the 25th .- True Democrat.

We have not yet seen any " favorable allusions" in the Commercial or Free Democrat, 10 Senator Walker's nomination for the Presidency by the Loco Focos and Land Reformers of Tammany Hall. Do the journals intend to give "Wisconsin's favorite" the cold shoulder? -- Sentinel.

As far as we are concerned we are not yet inclined to "shoulder" the Senator at all.-We like his Land Reform principles, -but the "Compromise measures" are most to heavy for us to attempt " to elevate." Wis. F. Dem.

Kossuth to BE RELEASED. - Advice by the Steamer Asia stating that the Cabinet of Vienna, in compliance with the reiterated requests of England, has at length consented that Kossuth and the other refugees in Turkey shall be set at liberty, on the express rescue, at any in the Court Cambridge. in Counts, the whether there n Virginia. s held to serot disputed .one of those testimony of proved conen, therefore, his rescue he -the fugitive ry upon this

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emocrat, to the Presi-Reformers nals intend cold shoulare not yet or at all. iples, - but re most to

Advice by Cabinet of terated reconsented es in Turie express immediat to return Austrian

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

WHEN GOD COMMANDS TO TAKE THE TRUMPET

SALEM, OHIO, JUNE 28, 1851.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets July 6th.

Industrial Congress.

This covention which assembled in Albany N. V. occupied a week in its sessions. A great variety of subjects came under consideration. and quite a number of important resolutions were adopted. A stormy debate ensued upon the presentation of the credentials of Samuel R. Ward,-a small minority, desining to exclude him on account of his complexion. He was however triumphantly admitted; only six votes against him. Isaac P. Walker was unanimously nominated for the Presidency, and it

A correspondent of the True Democrat, labors to vindicate the propriety of this course from the importance of the proposed reformfrom the probable fact that if the question is left unembarrassed, the Democratic party will adopt it as a party measure,-that they shall have the 'aid of eminent southern statesmen, as Brown of Miss., Houston of Texas, Nicholson and Johnson, of Tenn., Hilliard of Alabama. Benton of Missouri and others'-and that all efforts to repeal the fugitive slave law will be ineffectual; and any modification that can be effected, undesirable. For these reasons he calls upon reformers to unite in this, as the great work of the present. We can by no means join in this exhortation

of present abandonment of the slave question,

or other measures of reform. But to those

who see it to be the first great question-or the one which can now be most successfully pressed; we say by all means prosecute it. But our friends reckon without their host, when they calculate on aid from the slave power-or the Democratie party. Brown. Houston and Hilliard in common with the whole power of the South, make the interests of slavery to override every thing else. And they are not so mole-eved, as not to see that land reform, from its very character and tendency, urged as it is by the entire radicalism of the North, will be if adopted now but a stepping stone to emancipation. It is uselesssheer folly to attempt to divorce any thing that concerns the interests of the whole country, from the question of slavery. Church and State have done little else for the last fifteen years, but to labor for this result. With what success let their past history and present condition tell. The evils and wrongs of slavery reach every where. The friends of the system will not not now accept of neutrality or silence as the terms of co-operation in any work of common interest, however important. There must be aid and comfort direct and palpable, afforded to the system. It will not be enough that they refuse to agitate on the subject of the fugitive slave law. They must give it their hearts approbation and evince it by obedience to its most revolting requisitions. The Industrial Con- by his own energy, and obtained a high stand- ning aspect of our National Affairs. gress has already gone too far to effect the pro- ing as an eloquent minister and a worthy man, posed coalition. Their act of manly independence and justice, in admitting their worthy and talented co-laborer S. R. Ward to a seat in their convention, is such a rebuke to slavery and prejudice as can never be forgiven. If they desired or expected to co-operate with Southern Statesmen and their servile handmaid, the Democratic party, they should have followed the advice of their Philadelphia correspondent, and the worthy New Yorker who left them in disgust, because they recognized manhood in a

Land freedom we believe to be indispensable to personal freedom and social happiness, and land limitation such as the Congress proposes, is incompatable with chattel slavery. But the argument of impracticability is quite as good against this measure as against the repeal of the fugitive law. Men retain slaves because they are property and they love it. Will they relinquish their more plausable, if not more just claim upon the soil, while they outrage all the dictates of reason and the impulses of their own nature by appropriating their fellow beings as property? It is manifest to us that we can accomplish most (really, if not apparently) by striking at the principles of slavery in its grossest form. At least we cannot see the propriety of abandoning our present work for the co-operation of those who are pledged by their private interests and public declarations to maintain their Southern institutions.

The following resolutions on the subject of education were adopted by the Congress. They are admirable, and present the system of education that should be sustained by the govern-

Resolved, That all human improvement is the effect of physical and mental elevation, and, accordingly, we place the education of the peo-

ple as the basis of all human progress.
Resolved, That every child has a natural right to the best education which the science and wealth of the age can provide, and reformers should not cease their labors in the improvement of our educational system until every school house shall be a people's college, where a thorough physical and mental disciplinand a complete education can be obtained by every child

Resolved, That we do not distinguish education by sex, but believe that both the male and female child should receive equal educational advantages and enjoy precisely the same means of mental discipline and development. Resolved, That we recommend the establishment in every State of the Common School Library System of New York and Michigan, by which the children are made the messengers of intelligence to thousands of destitute fami-

Resolved, That while we would not oppose the establishment of high schools for the most advanced pupils, we would also advocate the institution of still higher schools in which the duller and more unfortunately organized youth wants; and this we urge in order that education may serve to diminish rather than increase

n inequalities of the people.

Resolved, That all endowments for the education of children shall be considered as inconfar as possible, in their control, equally divided among the masses of both sexes.

George Thompson's Soirce.

The farewell entertainment to George Thompson on the evening of the 16th, seems to have been a joyful time, and unattended by the disturbance which marked his advent in Boston a few months since. We have no idea that the hunkers who figured then have reformed-perhaps some of them may be ashamed-but we presume the admission fee was quite beyond the

hundred guests-Edmund Quincy presided several distinguished Free Soilers were present, some of whom participated in the speaking which is said to have been particularly good. Mr. Garrison read an address to which Mr. Thompson replied-announcing his determination soon to return to this country, and devote his life's remaining energies to the eradication of slavery. "I leave you," said he, 'an Englishman, I will come back an American'-'I will come back to you if God will, and hand to hand and shoulder to shoulder, wee'l wage war against this monster crime, till we destroy it or a good meeting. die! Lewis Hayden was there although at the very time, the jury were locked up by the sheriff, to decide upon his case. As he stood before the audience the announcement was made that the jury could not agree-that they stood ten for acquittal and two for conviction. 'God grant him a good deliverance'! exclaimed the Chairman. 'Yes! Yes'! shouted Thompson, springing to his feet and swinging his hat and the whole audience come down in thundering applause-as an AMEN! to the Chairmans' prayer. Toasts-Music from a colored band and speeches from Wendel Philips, Theodore Parker, Rodney French, R. L. Keys, C. L. Remond, and others occupied the time till a late hour, when the audience dispersed after singing the doxology to the tune of Old Hundred. From the Commonwealth we learn that Mr.

A Dr. of Divinity Sold.

Many of our D. D.'s as every body knows are always in the market, and ready to sell themselves for a small consideration, to work iniquity with greediness. A victim held by the influence of these mercenary rabbis and their church, has escaped; and by virtue of British gold, has been transmuted from chattelism to manhood; from Black Jim the slave, to the Rev. J. W. Pennington D. D. Dr. Pennington is a fugitive who escaped from Maryin acknowledgment of which he received the honorary title of D. D. from the University, of Hiedleburgh in Germany. He has been for some time past, detained in England by fear of falling a victim to the fugitive slave law. Some friends in Scotland, contributed funds and auemancipation. A purchase was effected in the deed of emancipation. Mr. Pennington is a such exemption. clergyman of the Presbyterian denomination; pastor of a church in New York City, and we believe a Co-Presbyter of Dr. Cox, of lower law notoriety. His value on foot was \$150.

We have no words to express our abhorence of that church, which professing to be the light of the world treats its most worthy members as goods and chattels. No wonder British christians refuse their pulpits and parlors to the members of a church, who tolerate a system which dooms their brightest lights as beasts, to the market, and compells them to fice to Europe for protection.

KIDNAPPING .- A colored man named Frank Jackson of New Castle, Pa., was recently enticed to Richmond, Va., and sold as a slave-he escaped-was taken up and is now confined as a fugitive in Fineastle Jail. Evidences of his freedom have been forwarded from Mercer and New Castle. The Free Presbyterian says every old citizen of Mercer knows that Frank was born free, whether he will ever regain his freedom is doubtful.

Last week we had to record the kidnapping of Freeman from Pittsburgh. The legal method of kidnapping seems likely to go into disuse in this region. The vilains for some reason prefering to rely upon themselves. It seems to be a more expeditious method, and besides does not subject them to the obloquy or danger which their unfortunate Chicago brethren recently encountered.

COMBE'S CONSTITUTION OF MAN, Considered in relation to the Natural Laws. We have just received the School edition of this excellent standard work, with questions accompanying each page of the text. New York, published by Fowler & Wells. We earnestly hope the publication of this work in its present cheap, convenient and well executed form, will tend to its introduction as a study into our common school. If so the publishers will have done excellent service to the cause of education.

RESULT OF THE ELECTION.-Latest accounts from Columbus, give 15,655 for the New Constitution, and 10,700 against licence. Seven counties yet to hear from.

There are 113 Locomotives on the New tion energetically adopted and applied to their soon be increased to 150.

There are 113 Locomotives on the New ant, assuring him she did not care about going freely around it all the time, has a pretty garden ant, assuring him she did not care about going freely around it all the time, has a pretty garden and plazza where the pupils run and play with

Great Free Soil Meeting.

The meeting of the Free Soilers, at Ravenna on the 25th, was large and enthusias-LIES NOT IN MAN'S WILL WHAT HE SHALL SAY OR sistent with Progress unless they are so framed tic. The meeting organized at 10 o'clock, that advantages arising from them shall be, as in the beautiful and commodious agricultural grounds. East of the village. Judge Spaulding of Akron, reported the Resolutions in behalf of the Business Committee .-The speakers were Senator Chase, Mr. Samuel Lewis, Hon. J. R. Giddings and Judge and enlivened, by repeated liberty songs from the Hutchinsons, and were concluded for the day, by their concert.

The speakers presented much wholesome anti-slavery truth-that most radical was apstretch of their patriotism; that the quiet of parently received with the highest approbathe abolitionists is to be attributed, to the econo- tion. We prepared a brief abstract of Mr. my of the rowdies-we are glad they have one | Chase's speech-but the Printers say there is virtue. We have received an account of the no room. Of the speeches of Messrs. Lewis meeting from Joseph Treat which we cannot and Giddings, we heard but little, and canfor the present, avoiding all other embarrassing publish, but from which we glean the following not speak. Judge Spaulding's address was clear, decided and bold. In bis judicial ca-There were present between ten and twelve pacity, he said it would give him great pleasure to be in any way instrumental in releasing one slave from the hands of his claimant. In regard to the threat of dissolution. The government was made for the protection and benefit of the people. If it failed to secure these objects, it was unworthy of support. The Judge's speech seemed to us hardly in accordance with one of the resolutions which was offerred-that it was the mission of the friends of progress, among other things-to preserve the Union. It was

EDITORIAL BREVITIES.

Miss Breemer and Miss Dix recently left Savannah Ga., on a trip to Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. Batcham of the Ohio Cultivator arrived at Liverpool on 31st of May.

Father Mathew has administered the pledge o 2800 persons since his recent arrival in Cin-

World's Fair, makes a book of 500 pages.

The cholera is prevailing among the U.S. Troops, and the Indians West of the Mis-

Mrs. E. R. Coe addressed the Industrial Thompson did not sail on the 17th as had been Congress during its recent session in Albany on the Subject of Woman's Rights.

> AFFINITY. Daniel Webster boasted in his speech in Syracuse that he was in companionthip with Dr. Lord, Professor Stewart and many other Doctors of Divinity.

Col. Bigler the Democratic candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania, has declared himself in favor of the compromise measures of the

The Free Synod has recommended to the hurches under their care to observe the Fourth land some years since, - has educated himself of July as a day of fasting in view of the threat-

> issued a prospectus for the Christian Statesman, a weekly colonization paper, to be published in Washington City. Maryland, California, and Massachusetts have recently adopted the Homestead limita-

thorized an agent in this country to procure his | tion principle. The former by her new Constitution the two latter by legislative enactments. name of a friend, who immediately executed a The new Constitution of Ohio also provides for Liberty friends, and bearing an inscription com-Fire at San Francisco :- San Francisco is now again for the fourth time a heap of ruins. A

> terrible conflagration occurred on the 14th of May in which it is said 1000 buildings were destroyed, and property estimated at \$10,000,000. Six persons were also consumed. Mexico is said to be suffering terribly from drouth. They have had no rain of consequence

since August. The inhabitants are suffering for

food and domestic animals are dying in incred-

ible numbers. The Tribune publishes documents conclusively proving that steps were taken last Summer preparatory to the annexation of St. Do mingo after the Texas fashion, by the introduction of armed emigrants. The proposition

minican Government. Another Philadelphia mob. On Sunday the 15th inst. Miss Mary Grew, and Lucretia Mott addressed an audience in Philadelphia. A colored Gentleman attemping to speak was prevented and driven from the Hall.

Immense destruction of property has occured on the upper Mississippi from an almost unprecedented flood. A correspondent of the National Intelligencer from Burlington, Iowa, says: 'Five years will not place the country in this vicinity in as good condition as it was before the flood.' Thousands are totally ruined.

PHONETICS. The system of teaching children Phonetics as the means of shortening elementary instruction is being introduced into the publie schools of Boston and vicinity. It is said that common print may by means of it be learned in one fourth the usual time. Several public exhibitions have been made of their successwhich have elicited universal commendation. officially approved of the plan.

A young lady of Lowell, who presented herself at the mill in which she was accustomed to labor, habited in the new costume, was refused she ought." She politely thank d her inform- Boston, where the wholesome sea breezes sweep

Letter from E. A. Lukins.

Boston, June 14, 1851. rach. I cannot describe to you the sensation of ment, growth, or progress. horror, that did not thrill, but crept coldly about my heart, when I went into this house, that so Spaulding. The exercises were diversified lately wore girded around it, and shining in the the place where Rogers lived and died. We elevation of humanity, and the best means for death; these men with their merciless purpose but that council was just and brave compared with these men; they did not at least torture their victim, with a hypocritical masquerade of justice, which serves only to cover a fixed dia-

bolical purpose to crush him. Judge Sprague, whom Dickens must have een before he conceived the character of Mr. Carker, sat on the bench, fanning himself inessantly, a rather ludicrous occupation for a learned Judge, as it struck me, especially for ne it is so hard to conceive, was ever warm .-Perhaps the poor man feared a determination of blood to the head, as he must have been quite conscious it had left his heart.

Lunt and Lord sat there, with their cunning hard faces. The latter, lisping in a manner that made me nervous, by constantly suggesting the hiss of a serpent, the former, by a countenance that never relaxed its expression of cool impla-

I must deliver my soul about that countenance, which haunts me yet, as an ominous preer before saw, so hopelessly cruel an expression. generally. Ah! it must be the nightmare to haunt poor Sims' dark night of slavery, the shadow of an evil, and a danger past, to Shadrach. I am sorand my opinion was of any great importance to the world; besides our conflict is a hand to hand blazoned, so no one's knightly word is pledged law of the land. The descriptive catalogue of articles at the to secreey. It is not now the phantom of Slavery with which we have to contend, but resolute unscrupulous men.

Dana is a rather good looking man, and reminds me somewhat of our friend Steadman. I think he will be honest and firm. He has truth on his side, at least the evidence is overwhelming. Why should he collect all this evidence to prove he had not done better than welcome Kossuth. I should rejoice if he could have felt easy to let the thing take its own course, and refuse to deny the charge against him.

Many respectable and entirely credible witnesses swore they saw the man, who said to Shadrach, "We will stand by you," and that it was not Hayden. What will Lunt, Lord and the Jury do with that, unless they can convict May, Buffum, Hanson, Morton, (son of ex-governor Morton,) and several others equally reliable, of perjury, as I think they will find it hard to do, but you will see reports of the trial.

I have been in Boston nearly three weeks, and of course can only allude to some things I have seen during the time, that my friends may happen to be interested in. My visit to beautiful Mt. Auburn, passing on the way, the residence of the Poet Longfellow, I described in a letter you will never see, also the State House, and many other most interesting things.

Speaking of Mt. Auburn, some will like to know that I visited the grave of Torrey, with its beautiful marble monument, erected by his memorative of his martyrdom, the device, a erown of thorns, simple and more touching and appropriate than any they could have found. It is almost impossible for me to imagine a more beautiful cemetery.

From the dome of the State House, a panoramic view of Boston and vicinity can be had equal | Dr. T. M. Shaw, Uricksville, to the one from Bunker Hill Monument. We R. Gould, sat two hours drinking in the scene, which is E. Gould, almost unrivalled in the world, for extent, beauty and variety; then adjourned to the Hall of J. N. Eanart, Raisin, Legislation; to see how the assembled wisdom | C. B. Comstock, " of Massachusetts manage their affairs. Nothing could be more edifying than this scene to a J. Baily, Barnsville, person like myself. I suppose but few women J. Bond, Green's Fork, know how much majesty can be thrown around the question of whether the "Gentleman is in order," or not, and I suppose their ignorance of Wanted by sundry reglious societies in this however was not favorably received by the Do- straightforward as they can be, would it ever be in their power, to invest all these little matters with so much grave, senatorial dignity.

Among the new and exciting topics now under discussion, is that of a change in female costume, and we hear or see at every street corner, something about the "Bloomer Costume," "Bloomer rig," &c., &c., for it has a great variety of names. It seems here to be coming into use, though among the beau monde entire- | Shadrach, (as in order to preserve the Union ly, and not eccentric people, and those in favor of these United States, it is highly important of "Women's Rights," as some might suppose. Scarcely a day passes without seeing one or more ladies who adopt it because it is a new and Lord High Commissioner, the District Attorelegant fashion, more convenient than the old; vesterday on the Common, I met a beautiful young lady, dressed precisely as I have seen pictures of German Frauleins; a broad-brimmed hat, with floating ribbons, dress reaching about to the knees, &c. Her dress was rich and marked her as belonging entirely to the fashionable world. Hats are being ordered from Paris, and in the windows of the most fashionable millineries, are Parisian models dressed in com-The American Academy of Art and Science has plete Turkish, or Grecian Costume. Pardon me for saying so much about what appears to me to be an important change.

One of the objects of deep interest to me, is the Blind Asylum of Boston, one of the neatest airiest and most compact buildings in the city. admittance unless "she would come dressed as It stands on an eminence in the South, of South and piazza where the pupils run and play with is not less than \$735,000,000.

such joyful, ringing laughter, you can hardly believe that the beautiful gay world is forever shut from their sight. Music from the piano,

Last week I was in New Hampshire, at beau- voted mainly to the investigation and discussion tiful Concord, Parker Pillsbury's residence and of questions in relation to the improvement and broad sunlight, perhaps, the symbol of our Na- walked down to the little quaint looking church the promotion of man's moral and spiritual detional shame, a chain. The air I fancied smelt yard, where he is interred, and stood by the velopement. of the Bastile, or the Inquisition, damp with grave of him who thrilled so many hearts by To all sincere inquirers after truth and to all his streng genius, his fire, and many lovable true hearted advocates of progress and reform suggest the ominous words, "Council of ten;" traits of character, with undefined but deep sad- a particular invitation is extended to be present ness. Undefined, because we cannot feel it and take part in its deliberations. would have been well with him here, if he had lived longer, but have the pleasing hope, it is all well with him now. He died to the music of "The Angel's whisper," and went to hear far sweeter, and more inspiring "whispers," I would willingly believe. My heart said as I stood

-So let him rest,

His faults lie gently with him." The noble elms of Boston, and Concord must be considered the greatest possible exception to | Z. Baker, Akron, Summit Co. what I have said about stunted trees in New England, and I have rarely seen anything so majestic.

I have a thousand things more to say, but my paper is full. Yours, E. A. L.

Hunkerism in Vermont.

The following resolution passed by the hunker democrats of Washington Co., Vermont is sence, and say, seriously and calmly that I nev- a fair expose of the creed of hunkerism

Resolved, That the Fugitive Slave Law is Constitutional, but we regard it as a child of Whig parentage, and are willing to allow that party its honors, profits, and emoluments; and ry to be driven to this personality, or should be, if that it is unwise, impolitic, and foolish for Dewere not solely responsible for what I say, morrats to use it as a fire brand to divide their own party; that we intend to take high, national, Constitutional ground in relation thereto, and as law-abiding democrats, obey and carry one, our foe fights with raised visor, and name out its provisions as long as it remains the

> The two that follow were presented by a Mr. Thompson immediatly after the organization of the present session of the N. Y. Legis-

Resolved. That the further agitation of the slave question is detrimental to the interests of

Resolved, That this House will make no anpropriations of any of the public moneys to the support of any College, Academy, Seminary. or other institution of learning in this State, in any case, where it is known that a spirit of Abolition, of disrespect of the various institu-tions of the country, of disobedience to the law is in any manner encouraged and fostered therein, or where the same is permitted or tolerated by the person or persons having charge thereof.

HORN'S U. S. RAILROAD GAZETTE, contains diagrams of all the Railroads in the U. S., with their points of termination and communication, the principle places through which they pass, the rate of fare and transportation, and in short whatever is necessary for the information of the traveller in reference to the modes of communication in the country. Published weekly at 141, Fulton street, N. Y. \$2 per annum in

Mr. Walker's Appointments.

In consequence of the absence of Mr. Walker in Mich., next month, he will be unable to attend the meetings announced for him last week, at Cool Spring, Fairmount and New Garden. The friends in those places will please recall the appointments if they have been published.

Receipts for The Bugle for the week ending

June 28th. \$2,00-248 1,50-348 1.50-348 A. Redfield, Nimisilla, 1,00-274 1.50-353 T. Gray, Pennville, J. L. Michiner, Nottingham, 2.00-304 2.00-304

CLERGYMEN AND WITNESSES WANTED .this unfits them to be Legislators; simple and city Clergymen of the Dewey school, who feel a confidence merely at the expense of a mother, son, or grandmother, in their power of preserving the Union on the approved Websterian method, consideringits only safty as consisting in the enforcement of the fugitive slave law, and viewing the higher law of Christ, as taught in the N. Testament, as an exploded humbug. Apply at the office of the Christian Register or Boston Daily Advertiser.

Also, several witnesses to identify the alleged rescuers and aiders in the escape of J. Hinderer, H. Wagoner, A. Brahm. somebody should be convicted) the original set, consisting of Byrnes & Co., being about used up. Applications to be made to the ney, or at the Marshal's office.

N. B .- Applicants for either of the above situations will receive encouragement in proportion to tact displayed, &c .- Commonwealth.

WHIPPING A SLAVE TO DEATH.-Simeon Souther, a wealthy citizen of Hanover Co., of his own slaves to death, and sentenced to would request those who wish to obtain Engines Virginia, has been convicted of beating one the penitentiary for five years .- Waterlown (N. Y) Reformer.

A BID FOR THE VOTES OF THE CRUEL .-"God helping me, I will execute all the laws whatever they may be."-President Fillmore's Speech at Buffalo.

Hon. John P. Hale has accepted an invitation to delive the 4th of July oration before the Free Soilers of Worcester.

It is said that the fortunes of the Rothchilds

Reform Convention.

A Convention of the friends of Reform will DEAR MARIUS; Yesterday, I went with a and violin, played by two little blind boys, came be held at LITCHFIELD, Hillsdale Co., Michifriend to the court room, to see how the trial of floating to us on the sweet breeze, as we ap-Hayden went on, as you know he is the colored proached the Institution, and inside was an in- tion is intended to be free and open to all. (withman who was arrested with Wright and others, discribable air of comfort, happiness and some- out distinction of color or sex) who are honeston a charge of aiding in the rescue of Shad- thing, I know not whether to call it improve- ly desirous of promoting the welfare of the human family. Its labors will probably be de-

Agents for the Bugle.

The following named persons are requested and authorized to act as agents for the Bugle in their respective localities.

Chas. Douglass, Berea, Cuyahoga county, Ohio. Timothy Woodworth, Litchfield, Medina co., O. Wm. Payne, Richfield, Summit co., Ohio. T. E. Bonner, Adrian, Michigan. Jesse Scott, Summerton, Belmont Co.

IN TOWN AGAIN.

H. L. Smaley, Randolph, Portage Co.

Superior Deguerreotypes. MR. M. B. SMITH, would inform the citizens of Salem and vicinity that he is prepared

to execute likenesses in his SUPERIOR STILE, At his rooms in the Town Hall. Those wishing pictures of themselves, families or friends will lease call soon as his stay will be limited. SATISFACTION WARRANTED.

YANKEE NOTION STORE.

Pedlar's Goods at Wholesale, AT prices lower than at any other place West f the Alleghenies. Merchants and Pedlars are invited to call and see, (as seeing is believeing) and we will give them the proofs, of the cheap-ness of our stock, which is principally received directly from the manufacturer and importer and

Consists in part of Italian and American Sewing Silk, Spool Thread, Patent Thread. Shoe Buttons, Combs. Hooks and Eyes, Braids, Laces, Edgings, Pins, Hair Oils, Insertions Suspenders, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c. &c. Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Cap Paper, Fancy Note Paper, Envelopes, Letter Paper, Metalic Pens, Portfolios. Bonnet Wire. Linen Braid, Worsted Braid. Silk Braid, Port Monnaics, Fans, Shoe Thread, Zephyr, Business Cards, Needles, &c. Just received and for sale at the Yankee No-

ion Store, North Side of Main St., Salem, O., large assortment of Spool Silk in Boxes, varranted to be of the best quality, and each spool to contain the stated quantity of silk. Also splendid Papier Mache Buttons, a new rticle just coming into the market.

Our stock will be constantly renewed hrough Bancroft & Lee of Philadelphia. SAM'L BROOKE.

CHEMICAL OIL POLISH.

For greasing and Polishing the Leather without Brushing.

BY using the above preparation once a month according to directions, boots may be kept in better condition than when blacked daily with the common paste blacking, which is so injurious to the leather. It gives a polish equal to that of Patent Leather, and when dry will not soil the whitest glove and is impervious to water. It softens and preserves the leather and is an excellent preparation for CARRIAGE Tors and A. MYERS, Sole Agent for Salem. HARNESS. Try it.

Where BOOTS & SHOES can be had cheap. A. M.

TO THE OWNERS OF HORSES.

Dr. W. PIERCE, VETERNARY FARRIER AND SURGEON.

WOULD Respectfully give notice that he will be in Salem for a short time, at H. S. Bish. op's American House, and will attend to all calls in the line of his profesion on the most reasonable terms for Ready pay. He hopes by his former success to give general satisfaction. Ho trusts that the annexed recommendation from persons residing where he last practised, will sufficient introduction, as he intends to practice by recommendations and not by warrantee. Particular attention paid to surgical operations, and operations for complaints of the eyes. All kinds of MEDICINES for sail.

We the undersigned do certify that we are well equainted with Dr. W. PIERCE and do consider m as one of the most skillful and successful Veterinary operators, and can confidentally remmend him to the confidence of the public. RAVENNA.-Hiram Collins, D. K. Wheeler. L. W. Holkiss, James Francis.

PITTSBURGH .- Samuel Sherman. CANTON.-Robert Sluyser, John Buckius, J. Oldfield, H. Myers, A. McGregor, P. Chance. Massillon .- Dan'l Schell, F. Peter, J. Martin, G. Thompson, Physicians; Jacob Spuhler,

* . * Mr. Pierce will be in Salem the first week after the 9th, the next in New Lisbon, and so on week about at each place during his stay in Columbiana County. June 12, 1851.

Salem Steam Engine Shop & Foundry.

THE undersigned continue to carry on the usiness of manufacturing Steam Engines and all kinds of Mill Gearing at Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio. As we are prepared to build engines of all sizes, from four to one hundred horse power, and are willing to warrant them to do as much or more work in proportion to the fuel consumed than the best now in use, wo for any purpose to call before contracting else-

REFERENCES. J. P. Story, Waukesha, Waukesha, Co., Wis. James Herrick, Twinsburg, Summit, Co., Ohio. Mr. Tapporn, Ravenna, Portage County, Ohio Stow & Taff, Braceville, Trumbull County, O. Moor & Johnson, McConellwille, Morgan Co., O. Wm. Hambleton, Pennsville, Morgan Co., O. Edward Smith, Salem, Columbiana County, O. J. & Wm. Freed, Harrisburg, Stark County, O. Jordon & Co., Bloomfield, Trumbull Co., O.

John Wetmore, Canfield, Mahoning County, O. THO'S SHARP & BROTHERS. Salem, May 30, 1851.

Miscellaneous.

UNCLE JOHN: OR THE ROUGH ROAD TO RICHES.

Men who have been the 'architects of their own fortunes,' never admit that good luck Their pardonable vanity at their own success makes them guilty of a species of ingratitude to Providence. Listen to one of his self-denial, his hard work, and his subsequent reward; and the burden of his discourse is ever the same :

" Alone I did it, boy !"

Should the listener at any point be tempted rashly to exclaim 'how lucky!' the old gentlemen will turn on him with a severe frown and say-

"Luck, sir; nonsense. There's no such the only way for a man to get on in the world.

The old gentleman quite forgets that if his first venture in the Chutnee East Indiaman had been a failure; or his first dabble in the stocks, had not been followed by the battle of Leipsic; or his senior partner, who had nine-tenths of the profits of the business, had not departed this life suddenly in an apoplectic fit, he would have held a very different position in the world, and probably have been now a deizen of the second floor over his counting-house in the city, instead of a resident in Hyde Park Gardens.

An excellent specimen of this class of old gentlemen is "Uncle John." The ob- forth comparatively smooth. He was the ocurity of his early days is so great, that even working partner in a business which was he himself finds it difficult to penetrate it .- both profitable and of good quality. With testible; but these worthy people seem to to quarrel with him, and to demand a dissohave left this world of sin at so early a pe- lation of the partnership. Uncle John riod of Uncle John's existence, that, for all readily consented, and all the clients knowcollections are connected with yellow stock- and he became an attorney with a practice tin bandage on it, and a little round woolen share the profits.

the profits.

the profits in the middle of it, resting on the middle of it, resting on the southern Literary Messenger, furnished a

terpart of Louis Phillippe, in his days of early exile, than as a common-place, though equally interesting (to a right-thinking mind) young gentleman in yellow stockings. It is a fact, however, as indisputable as that Uncle John is now worth thirty or forty thousand

pounds. nation of a shilling on high days and holidays from his master.

Uncle John was never idle. When he had nothing to do for his master, which was rarely the case, he used to take a peu and Uncle John does not like the widow (perany loose piece of paper or parchment and haps because she had so many children,) copy, or imitate, the lawyer's engressing hand-known as court hand-till he became a good penman in this cramped style of writing. Having accomplished this object, Uncle John determined to 'better himself' stead of office boy. He succeeded in his atney's office as engrossing clerk at twelve at home." shillings a week-a salary which appeared to him at the time enormous. But riches did not turn his head. The only increase which he made in his previous expenditure, was in wearing a rather cleaner shirt, and discarding cordurous for some more genteed Uncle John; but you had your salary for it; material. Uncle John was too wise and self- while they on the contrary, pay you for the denying to be seduced inside the cook's shop privilege of working for you,

week, which is £15 a year! For four years it. Because he suffered poverty and priva no change took place in his condition. He tion, he thinks that every youth should sufstill lived in his solitary garret; worked hard for the same. Because nature had give him all day, and borrowed law books from the articled clerks in the office, which he read ry one should have a similar one. at home at night. At home! poor fellow— Such men as Uncle John are striking ex-what a name for his miserable little room up amples of certain qualities; and of those ping to sentimentalize.

rendered himself quite competent for the |- and this quality grows with their growth never absent from his post, never forgot their old age, they are impatient at all enjoyanything, and never was ill; for he had the ments of youth. The hardships of their strength of a horse. It is suspected that younger days are only to be pitied, because visits to the cook's shop; but it must not be which the gentler, nobler, and more genersupposed that the visits were more than one ous sympathies of our nature find their way piece of the cheapest meat be could pur- not been of the mind alone, but of the affecchase, boiled by himself in his garret.

neat in his dress, and thereby gamed the credit of being a very respectable young science of the affections, and the language very remarkable fact that clerks are always known nothing of either. Affliction and their salaries are not even large enough to buy them food.

Another four years passed away, when, one day, Uncle John, baving duly screwed up his courage, walked into his master's private room, and after a little preliminary hesitation, ventured to hint that he should like to be articled!

The master stared—the clerk remained

silently awaiting his answer. "Are you aware," inquired the former.

Uncle John was aware of it, and he was prepared with the money. He had saved it

out of his miserable salary.

The master stared still more. But, after a short time, he consented to article Uncle John, and to continue his salary during the term of his articles. Uncle John was in ecstacies, and so far forgot his usual prudence that evening, as to indulge in half-ahas had anything to do with their prosperity. pint of bad port wine—a taste, by the way, which he has retained to this day.

He was now a happy man. Every thing was "in train's now to make him, one day, these old gentlemen holding forth to his a gentleman by Act of Parliament'—as Athopeful son or nephew on his, the said old torneys are facetiously termed. It would gentleman's past life; on his early poverty, certainly require something more than even the omnipotence of an Act of Parliament to confer the character on some of the fra-

During the first year of his article, the managing clerk died, and Uncle John was promoted to that office, with a salary of two hundred a year. Here was, indeed, a rise in life-from seven shillings a week to two hundred a year! Happy Uncle John! But thing as luck. Live on a crust, sir; that's you deserve it all; for you had plenty of the conarge which is prepared for all ills, and endured those which it cannot conquer.

Long before the five years of his article

had expired, the clerk had made himself so absolutely necessary to his master, that the latter could scarcely have carried on the business for a month without him. Therefore. when the time arrived at which he ceased to be a clerk and became himself an attorney Uncle John hinted to his master that he was going to leave him. Cunning Uncle John! You had no such intention: but you know that your master would take alarm, beg you to stay, and offer you a partnership. Of course-and he did so.

Uncle John's path in life was from hence-That he had a father and a mother is incon- in a few years his partner was foolish enough practical purposes, he might as well have ling well who was the man that understood been without them. His first juvenile re- the business and transacted it, followed him; ings, leather shorts, a cutaway coatee with a of two thousand a year, and no partner to

a head formed by nature, to accommodate a He married and kept a decent table; but record of facts concerning education and litcap of double its dimensions. In a word, save in a love of good wine (or at least what erature in Virginia, which no citizen of that Uncle John was a charity-boy.

It must not be imagined that the above his educated taste considered so,) he had nothing but the ordinary necessaries of life. We honor the independence of the man who fact has ever been communicated by Uncle How much he saved each year who shall would speak truths so unpalatable to the pop-John himself; for the worthy man is weak say? He had no children, and his practice utar taste. enough to be ashamed of it, though he will increasing while his wants stood still, he be- He brands as mere flummery, all the flaming discourse of his early privations in a mysticame what he is now-a prosperous and a reports made about their system of public

Emerging from the charity school, and the main a sensible man. He has attained who have no means of education. exchanging the leather shorts and yellow his position in life by patience, perseverance, Mr. Thompson estimates, and in his calstockings for cordurove and gray worsted and industry, favored also by a little of that culation, he is sustained by the Richmond socks, Uncle John obtained the oppointment | good lack to which we first referred. But (Va.) Whig, that there are now in the State of office-boy to a Temple attorney. His du- Uncle John is deficient in many of the some 70,000 white adults, who can neither ties were multifarious-sweeping the office characteristics which adorn human nature, read nor write. Supposing one-half of these and serving writs, cleaning boots, and copying declarations. His enoluments were not large—seven shillings a week and find himself, which was less difficult, poor boy, than to find anything for himself. But Uncle ed? He is mean and parsimonious. He is those were not long anything for himself. But Uncle ed? He is those and parsimonious. He is things. We cannot shut our eyes to it. John persevered and was not disheartened. worth forty thousand pounds, and his de-He lived literally on a crust, and regaled ceased brother's child is starving with his wife to partake of intellectual repasts, but the himself only with the savory smells issuing in a suburban garret. Uncle John will not aid spectral embodiment of ignorance rises befrom the cook's shop, which was not only an him with a penny. Who aided him? Did fore us, like the death's head at the banquet. economical luxury, but had the advantage of he not live in a garret, and save money, We may cajole ourselves with the delusion, affording a stimulus to the imagination. He too? Was me such a fool as to marry before that much that has been said of our degeneractually saved two skillings a week out of he could keep a wife? Uncle John was acy, is but idle slander, and we may essay to his salary, not to mention an occasional do- guilty of no weakness in those days; he cannot forgive them in another.

ly and a widow-taprovided for: for the him away." children have eaten up all he could earn .but he gives her £50 a year. His own in- grindercome is about four thousand.

His only sister is also left a widow without a sixpence. Uncle John gives nen £50 "People should not marry impruvear. by getting a situation as copying clerk in- dently. He can afford no more; he has a great many calls upon him." Perhaps so: tempts, and was installed in another atter- but the answer to such calls is always, " not

> He has many clerks now. He makes them all work twelve hours a day. Why not? He worked twelve hours a day. He has articled clerks, too. They mus work 12 hours a day also. He did it. True

There is an old adage that a slave make He was now saving at least six shillings a the worst tyrant. Uncle John exemplifies

in the titles of a house in the narrow court particular qualities which conduce to sucof Fleet Street! But Uncle John was a cess in life. Their highest praise (perhaps brave fellow, and worked on without stop- there is no higher praise in the world) is their unflinching integrity. But we cannot bring A premotion now took place in the office, ourselves to think them-on the wholeand Uncle John was made chief common- models for imitation. After all, there is sellaw clerk, at one pound per week. He had fishness at the bottom of their first motives, duties by his midnight studies. He was and strengthens with their strength till, in about this time Uncle John paid one or two they have closed up all the avenues through or two. As a rule, Uncle John diaed on a into the heart. Their want of education has tions; and as it is ten thousand times more He was wise enough, however, to be very disheult to learn a language or science in old age than in youth, so it is infinitely more public education, with a voting population, of the heart, to the old man whose youth has adversity teach oft-times sympathy and benevolence-but to do so they must have followed on happier times, and not have been a

> A Woman's Rights' Association has been formed in England under the title of Shef- of increasing the treasures of the intellect,

From the Young America. The Unsold Land.

BY DUGANNE.

"The United States claim to own more than 1,000,000,000 aeres of unsettled lands."-Senate Doc. 446, XXIX Congress, 1st Session. A BILLION of acres of unsold land

Are lying in grievous dearth; And millions of men in the image of God Are starving all over the earth! O! tell me, ye sons of America. How much men's lives are worth!

Ten hundred millions of acres good, That never knew spade or plow-And a million of souls in our goodly land, Are pining in want, I trow; And orphans are crying for bread this day. And widows in misery bow!

To whom do these acres of land belong? And why do they thriftless lie? And why is the widow's lament unheard? And stifled the orphan's cry?

And why are Poor-House and prison full? And the gallows-tree built high?

Those millions of acres belong to man? And his claim is-that he needs! And his title is signed by the hand of God-Our God, who the raven feeds. And the starving soul of each famishing man, At the throne of Justice pleads!

Ye may not heed it ye haughty men, Whose hearts as rocks are cold-But the time shall come when the fiat of God In thunder shall be told!

For the voice of the great I AM hath said That the "land shall not be sold."

From The National Era. Education and Literature in Virginia.

An address lately delivered before the literary societies of Washington College, Lex-

cal manner, with the design, apparently, of highly respected old gendeman.

It is the fashion of the old to point out bly rickety;" and he assumes that there are such men as models for the imitation of the in one hundred and seven counties of the rising generation. The young, on the contra- State, (the whole number being about one ry, make them the subjects for their bad hundred and twenty-one,) "thirty thousand grammar and worse manners. Let us see if poor children over five years of age, without we can find out the truth, unbiased by eith- any means of instruction"-that is, about oneer party. Uncle John is now a r ch man, an seventh of the white children of schoolable honorable man, a hard working man, and in age. This number comprises only those

walk on with manly stride in the procession of the nations; but the fiend is ever behind His only brother dies, leaving a large familus, tugging at our skirts, and we cannot bid

> As for the literature of Virginia, Mr. Thompson remarks that, in approaching that subject, he can say with Canning's knife-

Story! God bless you, I have none to tell." to vindicate the literary reputation of Virgin- to, showing that Anglo-Saxon skill, energy ia, began with the beginning, going back to and mind, are abroad throughout these vast the time of the early colonists, when Mr. regions, hitherto the abode of intellectual George Sandys beguited his leisure hours and moral night. with rendering into English the metamortwo hundred years, he found only sufficient although peace prevails in Europe, France material to occupy a small portion of a sin- has a regular army of 308,900 men, without remarks, to compile a volume of literary more than two millions; the regular army range of selection shall we have! Should has a regular army of 405,000 men; Pruscal controversy, what has Virginia to show 000 men. of literary excellence written within her borders or by her sons? Some historical researches there are-a few essays of Ogilvie and Wirt-the Hiad, translated by William Munford-some amaranthine verse and affluent prose of the variously gifted and unfortunate Poe-a few, alas! how few, poems of the affections and home sketches of Cooke, the lamented and early lost-the sweet effusions occasionally sent forth by Jane Tayleo Louisx, another child of song, the story of whose days has been shut up in an untimely grave-these, together with the contributions to our periodical literature of some whose efforts have deserved the laurels to which they never aspired-constitute the whole stock of letters that we may boast."

The exhibition made by Mr Thompson is remarkable. That a State, settled two hundred years ago, with such resources as Virginia, with such evidences of intellectual capacity as her people have given, should at this late day be without any efficient system of one-third of which is unable to read and

bifth portion. You may praise and respect ginians are not a reading people: Mr. Thompson, on the other hand, says "With the rich of legal murder explain this fact.—N. York stores of the English classics before them, Tribune. Virginians have been indifferent to the work formed in England under the title of Shel-field Female Political Rights Associa-and have suffered their fellow countrymen of traded wives. Taylor received two children other States to bear off the honor of the pen to boot. without a contest." Mr. Thompson is too 4. that the expense of the stamp, &c., is one bundred and twenty pounds? Six daily trains now run between Albany and sensible a man to hint that the educated classes of New England are not quite as

familliar with the English classics as those of Virginia. Indeed, we think he would concede to the former the superiority in scholarship. But their reading has not impaired their original genius or productive faculties. To them are we indebted for nearly all our literature that may be styled American. In philosophy, law, history and poetry, they have furnished productions of permanent value and world-wide reputation. Why have not the educated classes of Virginia done the same?

"literary dearth" among them, which is entitled to more consideration. "In it," he affording an opportunity of no ordinary charsays, "I recognise one of the greatest evils acter to ladies and gentlemen for speedily and that has ever afflicted the commonwealththe morbid desire of her sons for political distinction .- This unhappy influencee, indeed, has paralyzed everything like useful enterprise in Virginia, for years past, sending off her sons to other States for the political preferment which all cannot find at home, or making them abject pensioners upon the bounty of the Federal Government."

There is truth in this, so far as it goes: but it does not go far enough. If Mr. Thompson would disclose the real cause of the ignorance of the masses in Virginia, of the want of an efficient system of public education, of the literary dearth among its educated classes, let bim lay his hand upon that "institution," which a few of his countrymen regard as peculiarly favorable to their physical and intellectul greatness.

QUITE PROBABLE.-"John Brown the Ferryman," the witty, and wide-awake cor- follows: respondent of the New York Evening Post says in a late letter, that,

"Fillmore was very much disgusted with his western trip. He told me he never before knew how badly the Irishman was imposed who, having engaged to work his passage on the canal from Albany to Utica, was set to leading the horse. He says that he led the horse for Webster to ride, until he got tired, and then he dropped the rope on the tow path and put for Washington. He also intimated that if he ever had to select another cabinet officer, or travelling companion, the candidate must be a Martha Washingtonian."

> Time's Teaching. BY CHARLES SWAIN.

Time to me this truth has taught, ('Tis a truth that's worth revealing,) More offend for want of thought Than from any want of feeling:

If advice we would convey, There's time we should convey it; If we've but a word to say, There's a time in which to say it.

Of unknowingly the tongue Touches on a chord so aching, That a word or accent wrong Pains the heart almost to breaking: Many a tear of wounded pride,

Many a fault of human blindness, Has been soothed or turned aside By a quiet voice of kindness.

Many a beauteous flower decays. Though we tend it e'er so much-Something secret on it preys. Which no human aid can touch: So in many a lovely breast

Lies some canker-grief concealed, That, if touched, is more op Left unto itself, is healed.

Anglo-Saxon Paggness .- Rev. Mr. Da e, Seamen's Chaplain at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, states that the first number of ited, appeared January 18th, 1843, at which time not another English newspaper or periodical was published in any part of the Pacific or upon the Western Coast of America, from Cape Horn to Behring's Straits. Only eight years have clapsed, and probably not less than thirty daily and weekly papers He says that Mr. Howison, who undertook are now published within the limits referred

phoses of Ovid; "but in the long lapse of STANDING ARMIES .- At the present time, gle chapter!" In an attempt, Mr. Thompson counting the National Guards, who number uniscellanies in Virginia, "what a meager of Russia comprises 674,000 men; Austria the extracts be of the ordinary length, what sia, one of 121,000. Both Austria and Prusarts of the publisher would be called into re- sia bave also an organization called the quisition to swell it beyond the size of a Landwier, similar to that of the National iodecimo! Leaving out of the account all Guards in France. Great Britain, with her essays upon subjects of political or theologicolouies, maintains a regular army of 104,-

lmaginary Evils.

Let to-morrow take care of to-morrow; Leave things of the future to fate; What's the use to anticipate sorrow!

Life's troubles come never too late; If to hope over much be an error, 'Tis one that the wise have prefer'd; And how often have hearts been in terror

Of evils-that never occur'd! Let to-morrow take care of to-morrow: Short and dark as our life may appear, We may make it still darker by sorrow-Still shorter by folly and fear. Half our troubles are half our invention,

And often from blessings confer'd Have we shrunk, in the wild apprehension Of evils-that never occurr'd!

QUESTION FOR THE ADVOCATES OF CAPIwrite, and without any literature whatsoever, lows mantain that hanging tends to prevent TAL PUNISHMENT .- The advocates of the galmust at once compel the the inference that murder-yet while six human beings were in her institutions, social or political; are radi- our City Prison who are under the terrible cally wrong, unfavorable to the highest inter-sentence of death, three horrible outrages-Mr. Howison attempts to explain this dearth mitted in one day, and that too, but a short

At Milan, Ohio, two men, Hill and Taylor,

Brevity in an editor's 'sanctum' gives flaclasses of New England are not quite as vor to the matter being discussed.

Anatomy, Physiology and Medicine.

The subscriber would respectfully announce that he is supplied with an increased number of superior facilities-having recently made new purchases-for demonstrating the subjects pertaining to the science of medicine; having fine French Obstetrical Manikin; Skeletons, Dried Preparations; Life sized, and hundreds of other Anatomical Plates; a collection of the most approved collored plates for illustrating medical botany, large supply of Surgical instruments and plates and splendid pathalogical illustra-Mr. Thompson mentions one cause of this tions, besides a well selected modern library containing works on all the various branches, thoroughly acquiring such information. It being my design to continue to teach, it

shall be as heretofore, no less my pleasure then esire to make all the instructions and demontrations practical. Those intending to study medicine would do

well to commence at an early period. The term for Anatomy and Physiolgy will, as isual commence on the first Monday of Octo-K. G. THOMAS.

MARLBORO, May 5, 1851. N. B. Being desirous to dispose of my property I will sell on very reasonable terms.

Western Farmers' Insurance Company, OF NEW LISBON, OHIO. This Company was organized, and commenc-

ed issuing Policies the first of May, 1850. And, although it has been in operation but about eight months, we are able to report as

Whole number of Policies issued. " am't of property insured, \$1,616,100 " amount of Premium Notes, 8,479 " of Cash Premiums,

" of losses, 760 Balance of Cash Premiums above losses, 5,131 From the above it will be seen that we al-Mutual Insurance Companies that have been in peration for the last ten years, and have more ash on hand than any other Company in the tate on so small an amount of risk. The asnishing success with which this Company has natitutions in the country; and it is believed by the political shades above indicated, yet hat it stands unrivalled for liberality and fair but a small portion of their contents is de-

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Every Body Run this Way!! II AVING moved and re-fitted our Shop, we feel safe in saying that we will be able to give entire satisfaction in the way of

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beral share of the public patronage.

Salem April 12, 1851.

With Razors sharp, and chairs that's easy-In shaving we'll be sure to please ye: Combs that's ready, with scissors keen, We cut your hair both sleek and clean: If your head is coated with dandruf, Give us a trial with our shampooing stuff, And if you doubt at all and wish to see, Call at Ambler's Block, just number three! LEE & JOHNSON.

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WE have about 1500 copies of our selection f Anti-Slavery Songs on hand, which we will sell Wholesale and Retail; orders from a disance shall be promptly attended to.

Aug. 10, 1850.]

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iends, and the public generally, that he is prepared to execute all work in the above profeson, that may be intrusted to him. New Lyme, Aug. 17th, 1850. The Young Abolitionists!

OR Conversations on Slavery-By J. Eliza-

beth Jones. We have purchased the edition of this book and can supply such as may wish to purchase at wholesale. Those in paper can be sent by mail, price 20 cts., Muslin 25 cts., per copy.

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there will be at least twenty-two.

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adv number more members than most of the THE LONDON QUAR. REVIEW (Conservative,) THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
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